JULY. 1782. THE NUMB. 2718.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1782.

Northampton County.

NOTICE is hereby given to the persons hereunder named, and who are yet in arrear for taxes, on the several tracts of land to their names annexed, that they pay the same to the Treasurer of said county, at Easton, on or before the 20th day of August next; on failure whereof PUBLIC SALE will be made by us of the said tracts of land, or such parts thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said taxes and costs thereon, according to law, in the following manner, viz. Land situate in the townships of Mount-Bethel, William's, Bethlehem, Forks, Plainfield, Hamilton, Chesnut Hill, Lower and Upper Smithfield, to be sold at Nazareth Tavern, in the said county, on the 26th day of August next; and the land situate in the townships of Maccungie, Whitehall, Allen, Salisbury, Towamansing and Penn, to be sold at the house of Nicholas Fox, in Allen-Town, and county aforesaid, on the 28th of said August; of which all persons concerned are requested to take notice, we having several times requested the payments of the said taxes by advertisements in the public papers, and the Treasurer has attended at Philadelphia twice for that purpose, but little regard has been paid thereto.

NICHOLAS FOX,
HENRY BARNET,
HENRY LAWALL, } COMMISSIONERS.

Easton, June 22, 1782.

Where situated and owners names.	Acres.	2d & 3d State Tax State Mo. £. s. d.	1st 8 Mo. Tax State Money. £. s. d.	2d 8 Mo. Tax State Money. £. s. d.	Effective Supplies for the Year 1781, in State Mo. £. s. d.	Hard Mo. £. s. d.	1st recruit Tax State Money. £. s. d.	2d recruit Tax Hard Money. £. s. d.	Additional Tax in State Mo. £. s. d.
MOUNTBETHEL Township.									
Henry Burtz	50	3 9	12 6	11	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	5
Benjamin Carty	100	5 6	16	16	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
David Owen	100	5 6	16	16	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
John Lowry	80				5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	8
------- Bradfield	100	3	8	8	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
John Lukens	200	1 4	4 16	4 16	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1 11
Stephen and Joseph Shewell	300	11	2 2 9	2 2 9	1	1	2	2	1 10
Alexander M'Ilroy	172				11 6	11 6	1 3	1 3	17 3
William Jones	68	3	6 6	6 6	4 8	4 8	9 4	9 4	7
William Williams	27	2	4 6	4 6	1 10	1 10	3 8	3 8	2 9
Amos Strettle	391				1 12 8	1 12 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	2 9
John Benezet	350	2 11	7 15	7 15	1 3 4	1 3 4	2 6 8	2 6 8	1 15
Alexander Brown	230				15 4	15 4	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 3
Lewis Gordon, deceased	100			17	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
William Logan	700			6 8	2 18 4	2 18 4	5 16 8	5 16 8	4 7 6
WILLIAM'S Township.									
William Allen, deceased	100				16 8	16 8	1 13 3	1 13 3	1 5
MACCUNGIE Township.									
Casper Wister	300	2 18		7 10	2 10	2 10	5	5	3 15
ALLEN TOWNSHIP.									
Sarah Wister	500	7 2	21 6 7	21 6 7	4 3 4	4 3 4	8 6 8	8 6 8	6 5
HEIDELBERG Township.									
Samuel Rhoads	160				2	2	1 3 4	1 3 4	2
Peter Stechel	50				12 6	12 6	6 8	6 8	12 6
Philip Roth	27				6 9	6 9	4	4	6 9
Jacob Kretchman	27				6 9	6 9	4	4	6 9
BETHLEHEM Township.									
Sarah Wister	500	8	24	24	4 3 4	4 3 4	8 6 8	8 6 8	6 5
William Bingham	500			24	4 3 4	4 3 4	8 6 8	8 6 8	6 5
SALISBURY Township.									
Isaac Greenleaf	200	16		3 4	1 13 4	1 13 4	3 6 8	3 6 8	2 10
WHITEHALL Township.									
Samuel Morris	750				6 5	6 5	12 10	12 10	9 7 6
FORKS Township.									
Thomas Potts	50	11 6	2 2 9	2 2 9	8 4	8 4	16 8	16 8	12 6
PENN Township.									
Jacob Tryblebees	150				12 6	12 6	1 5	1 5	18 6
Jacob Manns	200	11	1 5 9	1 5 9	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
Philip Mosser	100	6	18	18	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
Burkhard Mosser	250	13 6	2 1 6	2 1 6	16 10	16 10	2	2	1 10
Martin Swab	150	4	10 9	10 9	10	10	1	1	15
Jacob Mase	400	6	3 15	3 15	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 13 4	2 13 4	2
Peter Keyser	200	12 6	1 18	1 18	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
Thomas Parvin	200	12 6	1 16	1 16	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
Valentine Probst	150	7 6	1 1 8	1 1 8	12 6	12 6	1 5	1 5	18 9
Henry Reasledersser	100	5	13	13	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
Jacob King	200	7 6	1 8	1 8	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
Arnold Belling	300	10	2 4	2 4	1	1	2	2	1 10
Andrew Ohl	100	4 6	14	14	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
John Lifer	150	6	18	18	10	10	1	1	15
Joseph Kerber	100	4	10 9	10 9	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
William Green	100	4	10 9	10 9	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
Jacob Barrell	100	4	10 9	10 9	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
John Myer	50	2 6	8	8	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	5
Barnet Fulliweiler	150	5	11 9	11 9	10	10	1	1	15
Thomas Brumfield	300	11	1 13	1 13	1	1	2	2	1 10
William Logan	400	1 5	3 14 8	3 14 8	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 13 4	2 13 4	2
Michael Ohl	150	6	16 8	16 8	10	10	1	1	15
William Buckman	200			1 1 9	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
James Bartley	176	5	14 8	14 8	11 10	11 10	1 3 8	1 3 8	17 9
Nicholas Frantz	223	11	1 13 9	1 13 9	15	15	1 10	1 10	1 2 6
Levi Thomas	80	3 3	9 6	9 6	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	8
John Ritter	150	7 6	1 7	1 7	10	10	1	1	15
TOWAMENSING Township.									
Stephen Balliet	200	8	1 13	1 13	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
William Kerr	60			8	4	4	8	8	6
Christian Hoffman	300	16	2 8	2 8	1	1	2	2	1 10
Abraham Smith	300	16	2 8	2 8	1	1	2	2	1 10
John Bare	100	5 6	18	18	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
Ulrich Showalter	100	5 6	18	18	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
John Sheimer	100	5 6	18	18	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
Magdalena Deeter	150	8	1 4	1 4	10	10	1	1	15
Mark Thompson ⅓ of a saw-mill	5			12	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	8
Hugh Hughes 1-3 ditto	5			12	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	8
Moses Fravel	250	11 6	1 13 6	1 13 6	16 8	16 8	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 5
Godfrey Greenzwig	300	16	2 8	2 8	1	1	2	2	1 10
PLAINFIELD Township.									
Joseph Fox,	60	4	16	16	6	6	8	8	6
John Young	50	2 3	6 6	6 6	5	5	6 8	6 8	5
William Edmunds	25	1 3	3 4	3 4	2 6	2 6	3 4	3 4	2 6
John Biddle	100	3	16	16	10	10	13 4	13 4	10
John George Buhn	300	1 12	4 16	4 16	1 10	1 10	2	2	1 10
Frederick Hubler	25	2	4	4	2 6	2 6	3 4	3 4	2 6
Widow Wyland	100				10	10	13 4	13 4	10
Christian Fry	40	2 6	6 9	6 9	4	4	5 4	5 4	4
John Okely	200				1	1	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
James Kelly	50	4 6	13	13	5	5	6 8	6 8	5
HAMILTON Township.									
James Easton	400	17 6	2 13 9	2 13 9	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 13 4	2 13 4	2
CHESNUT-HILL Township.									
Myer Hart	200	8	1 12	1 12	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
David Kennedy	90	4	12	12	6	6	12	12	9
Yost Esrd	95				6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	9 6
Joseph Biddle	600	1 16	5 8	5 8	2	2	4	4	3
Joseph Rowling	250	11	1 12 6	1 12 6	16 8	16 8	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 5
Samuel Rowling	200	9	1 10 6	1 10 6	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
George Palmer	400	13	2 13 6	2 13 6	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 13 4	2 13 4	
William Paul	100	5 6	16 9	16 9	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
Thomas James	235	13	1 18 6	1 18 6	15 8	15 8	1 11 4	1 11 4	1 3 6
Richard Wister	300	16		3 4	1	1	2	2	1 10

[*For the Remainder see the Fourth Page.*]

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Wednesday, April 10, 1782.

ORDERED,

That the Bill, intituled "A Bill for erecting part of the county of *Westmoreland* into a separate county," be printed for public consideration. *Extract from the Minutes,*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

A BILL *for erecting part of the county of* Westmoreland *into a separate county.*

WHEREAS a great number of the inhabitants of that part of *Westmoreland* county, circumscribed by the rivers *Monongahela* and *Youghiogania*, and *Mason* and *Dixon's* line, &c. have, by their petition, humbly represented to the Assembly of this State the great inconvenience they labour under, by reason of their distance from the seat of judicature in said county: For remedy whereof,

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That all and singular the lands lying within that part of *Westmoreland* county, bounded as hereinafter described, beginning at *Monongabela* river, where *Mason* and *Dixon's* line intersects the same; thence down said river to the mouth of *Speers's* run; thence by a strait line to the mouth of *Jacob's* creek; thence by the *Youghiogania* river, the forks of the same; thence up the south-west branch of the said river, by a part of *Bedford* county, to *Mason* and *Dixon's* line; thence by said line to the *Monongabela* river aforesaid; be and hereby are erected into a county, named, and hereafter to be called

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the inhabitants of the said county of shall at all times hereafter have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties and privileges whatsoever, which the inhabitants of this State do, may or ought to enjoy, by any charter of privileges or the laws of this State, or by any other and means whatsoever.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the inhabitants of each township or district within the said county, qualified by law to elect, shall meet at some convenient place within their respective townships or districts, at the same time the inhabitants of the several townships of the other counties within this State shall meet for like purposes, and choose Inspectors, and then and there elect Representatives to serve them in Assembly, one Counsellor, two fit persons for Sheriffs, two fit persons for Coroners, and three Commissioners, in the same manner, and under the same rules, regulations and penalties, as by the constitution and laws of this State are directed in respect to other counties; which Representatives, so chosen, shall be members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*, and shall sit and act as such, as fully and as freely as any of the other Representatives of this State do, may, can or ought to do: And the said Counsellor, when so chosen, shall sit and act, as fully and as freely as any of the other members of the Supreme Executive Council of this State do, may, can or ought to do.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the number of Representatives in Assembly for the county of (until otherwise altered by the Legislature of this State) shall be

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all taxes already laid within the bounds of the county of by virtue of any act of General Assembly of this State, which are not already paid, shall be collected by the respective Collectors within the bounds aforesaid, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer of ; and that all persons concerned in the levying, receiving and paying the said taxes shall have the same power and authority, and be under the same penalties and restrictions, for collecting and paying the same, as by the said acts, by which the said taxes were assessed, are expressed and directed, until the whole be collected and paid as aforesaid.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State shall have like powers, jurisdictions and authorities, within the said county of as by law they are vested with and entitled unto in the other counties within this State; and are hereby authorised and impowered, from time to time, to deliver the Goal of the said county of capital or other offenders, in like manner as they are authorised to do in other counties aforesaid.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the freeholders of each township or district in the county aforesaid are hereby authorised and required, as often as may be necessary hereafter, to meet at some proper and convenient place within the said townships or districts, and elect fit persons for Justices of the peace for each township or district, agreeable to the laws of this State for that purpose respecting other counties.

Provided always, That the Justices of the peace, commissioned at the time of passing this act within the county of or any three of them, shall and may hold Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the peace and General Goal Delivery, and county Courts for holding of pleas; and shall have all and singular the powers, rights, jurisdictions and authorities, to all intents and purposes, as other the Justices of Courts of General Quarter Sessions, and Justices of the county Courts for holding of pleas in the other counties, may, can or ought to have in their respective counties; which said Courts shall sit and be held for the said county of on the day of in every of the months of in every year, at some proper place within the said county, until a Court-house be built; and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid, the said several Courts shall then be holden and kept at the said Court-house, on the days before mentioned.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for all of the aforesaid county, yeomen, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land, situate in to be approved of by the Supreme Executive Council, in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of the said county, and thereon to erect and build a Court-house and Prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county, and for the ease of the said inhabitants.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That for the defraying the charges of purchasing the land, building and erecting the Court-house and Prison aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners and Assessors of the said county, or a majority of them, to assess and levy, and they are hereby required to assess and levy so much money as the said Trustees, or any three of them, shall judge necessary for purchasing the said land, and finishing the said Court-house and

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

HOWEVER true and neceſſary the doctrine may be that expendure and taxation ſhould keep pace with each other in all wars of the people, yet the preſent war, in the peculiar ſituation of America, requires the aid of loans. Great Britain brings into one year all the taxes of twenty years, by means of loans. Suppoſing America equal to Britain in reſources, yet the exertions of Britain in war will be greater in proportion to the ſum of money ſhe can bring to a ſingle point. From the long delay of taxation, and from the unequal weight which the preſent mode of taxation has impoſed upon the people of America, loans muſt be ſought for, to enable us to finiſh the war with vigor and ſafety. Theſe loans may be had among ourſelves. Fix a fund for the redemption of public debts, and pay an intereſt punctually, proportioned to the preſent profits of trade, and the buſineſs is done. The recital of a few facts will ſhew the truth and practicability of the aſſertion.

In October 1776, the Congreſs paſſed a reſolve to borrow money at 4 per cent.---But as very little was procured under that reſolve, they judiciouſly raiſed the intereſt to 6 per cent. the 26th of the February following. This reſolution brought immenſe ſums of money into the treaſury, inſomuch that on the 1ſt of March 1778, the funded debt of the United States amounted to ſeven millions of dollars. Suppoſe we throw off half a million of dollars as funded before the 26th of February 1777, when intereſt was at 4 per cent. and ſuppoſe we deduct two millions and an half to allow for depreciation, which began (agreeably to the ſcale of Congreſs) on the 1ſt of September 1777, then the whole ſum funded in one year will amount to four millions of dollars in ſpecie. The independence of America was at this time in its infancy. It could not walk alone, nor had it a friend to ſpeak for it in foreign Courts. We were without an army, without an alliance, and without a confederation. Our citizens were divided. Some of the wealthieſt of thoſe people who are in heart friends to our cauſe kept back their loans through timidity. We were without trade, and two of the moſt opulent States in the union were in the hands of the enemy. Now if, under all theſe unpromiſing and diſtreſſing circumſtances, the United States borrowed of their own citizens, only, the full value of FOUR MILLIONS OF SPANISH DOLLARS, what loans are we not entitled to expect from them in the preſent ſtage of the revolution, when we poſſeſs armies and Generals equal in diſcipline and ſkill to the oldeſt armies and Generals in Europe---when we poſſeſs a connection with the firſt monarchy in the world---when we are confederated---when diſaffection is aſhamed to confeſs her folly, and even timitity is unknown---when every ſea-port has become a trading town, and when the enemy dare not peep from their petty garriſons but at the expence of the moſt diſgraceful loſſes and flights?

Say not that the year I have mentioned was the year of patriotiſm, and that we have loſt the ſpirit that actuated the whigs of that early ſtage of the controverſy. I deny it. There was, I grant, in the beginning of the war, more of *paſſion* in our patriotiſm, but I am ſure there is more of *principle* in it now.---I diſtinguiſh widely between theſe two ſprings of action in human nature. The firſt is violent and flaſhy. The laſt is moderate and ſteady. They are ſometimes combined in the ſame breaſt. But they ſometimes exiſt ſeparately. Look back to the years 1775 and 1776. Who led many of us to the places for drilling?---who were the foremoſt in tarring and feathering a tory, or burning a King's tender?---who talked loudeſt at town-meetings?---Do we not miſs many of theſe people from among us?---where are they?---why in New-York---in Halifax and in England:---Some of them bearing arms againſt us, and all them are among the moſt bitter enemies of the United States.

I inſiſt upon it that the difficulties which our rulers have ſurmounted within theſe two laſt years, are proofs of a *ſtronger* and purer virtue than any that were exhibited in the beginning of the war.

What were the ſufferings or exploits of the armies of 1777, compared with the ſufferings and exploits of the armies of 1781 and 1782?

Suppoſe the ſubjects of independence, and an alliance with France, had been broached in the firſt or ſecond Congreſs?---The very ſound of the words would have petrefied moſt of the members of thoſe much talked of bodies of men, and chained them to their ſeats. They could neither taſte or enjoy liberty, but as it was meaſured to them drop by drop through Britiſh alembics. They knew nothing of the arts that were neceſſary to preſerve liberty alive amidſt the anxiety and tumults of a moſt difficult and complicated war. Or,

Suppoſe our troops in the year 1776, or even in 1777, had been ordered to ſtorm a redoubt, ſuch a one as they carried at York-Town in October 1781, or ſuppoſe they had been ordered to march 40 miles through a deep moraſs, ſuch a one as General Wayne lately waded through in a few hours, near Savanna, what do you think they would ſay? Why in the former caſe they would tell you that it is the duty of Americans to protract the war, and to fight under cover; and in the latter caſe, they would probably refuſe to obey the order altogether, not ſo much from the dread of fatigue or danger, as from the fear of ſoiling their ſtockings.

I have ſometimes thought that we did not give as much credit as was due to our paper money, and charged all the exertions it produced to the account of patriotiſm.----Remember its original value, how extenſively it circulated, and how much it invigorated every wheel of the war.----The ſame quantity of ſpecie, with the ſame quick and univerſal circulation, I am ſure would produce far more effective exertions in the patriots of the preſent day.

So far am I from admitting that the patriots of 1775 or 1776 monopolized all public ſpirit or wiſdom, that I believe moſt of the evils in government, with which we are now contending, have been bequeathed to us by the diſaffection of ſome of them, by the timidity of others, and by the ignorance of them all.

The men who began the preſent revolution may be compared to the light infantry of an army. They gave us the firſt notice of the approach of an enemy. They even ſkirmiſhed with them with ſucceſs. But they fell back when the battle thickened, and made way for the heavy troops! Theſe have come forward, and by their ſtrength and ſteadineſs have turned the battle from our gates. I do not mean to leſſen the merit of the patriots of the firſt ſtage of the war. Their zeal and vigilance were no leſs neceſſary than the ſteadineſs and weight of the ſolid phalanx who now oppoſe the complicated force and arts of the enemy.---But what ſhall we ſay of thoſe men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in *every* ſtage of the controverſy,---and whom every event of the war found prepared to meet it. America has the honor of being ſtill ſupported both in the cabinet and in the field by many ſuch characters. In theſe men, *principle* accompanied and ſucceeded *paſſion*. They deſerve encomiums beyond the conceptions of my heart, or the expreſſions of my pen.

It is to reaſon againſt experience and analogy in every thing, to ſuppoſe that our political virtue will not ſhine more and more until the perfect day. It has only put off the noiſe and oſtentation of youth, and aſſumed the ſilent habits of manhood.

But if it were poſſible that our virtue was impaired or exhauſted, we are under obligations to perſeverance and vigour, that we knew nothing of in the beginning of the war. Political neceſſity now urges us by a thouſand new conſiderations to puſh forward. We have ſinned beyond repentance or forgiveneſs.---There are nothing but axes and halters for the rebels of the preſent day at St. James's.

I beg pardon for the length of this digreſſion. It was neceſſary. It is of conſequence for us to know ourſelves.----By a proper knowledge and juſt eſtimate of our reſources of every kind, we are led to confidence and enterprize, while an ignorance of our real ſtrength begets languor and timidity. I boldly aſſert therefore that it is falſe arithmetic, to ſuppoſe that there is leſs public virtue in America now than there was in the beginning of the war.---Far from it. Time and experience have increaſed its quantity, and adverſity has given it a purity and luſtre that it could never have had without it.

Another objection to funding more money has ariſen from the want of faith in the promiſes of government. But I have proved in a former paper, that the United States cannot help being honeſt. The intereſt and principal of all public debts muſt and will be paid. It is in vain to urge that men will not truſt the Congreſs after being ſo often deceived by them. Let the Congreſs only make it the intereſt of individuals to truſt them, by providing funds for the redemption of the principal and the payment of the intereſt of their debts, and they will immediately forget all their broken promiſes. It will be their intereſt to truſt them, and intereſt governs the world. I do not ſpeak of intereſt here as a ſordid paſſion. Intereſt, rightly underſtood, is duty; duty, when practiſed, is virtue; and virtue is happineſs,

The tender law, by encreaſing the fears, has diminiſhed the number of uſurers. Hence the preſent exorbitant intereſt upon money. But the evil will ſoon cure itſelf. Avarice will be an overbalance for caution.---The number of uſurers will encreaſe with the profits of uſury. This will naturally reduce intereſt. Old men prefer money at intereſt to every other ſpecies of property. Its certain and regular profits ſuit the regularity and indolence of their time of life.---Punctuality in the payment of intereſt will ſoon give the public a preference above private creditors. The Treaſury will be filled with money from private loans, and if the intereſt ſhould be raiſed to eight per cent. I have no doubt but America could raiſe eight millions of dollars by loan in one year now, with more eaſe than ſhe raiſed four millions of dollars between the 26th of Feb. 1777, and the 1ſt of March 1778.

The preſent obſtruction of our trade, and the high price of all the materials and labour of building, would ſerve only to increaſe the number of people who would lend to the public.

There is a general prejudice in America among all claſſes of people in favour of money at intereſt. It belongs to Europeans only to prefer large tracts of unproductive territory. The ſingle town of Albany alone, in the ſtate of New-York, had four hundred thouſand pounds at intereſt in the beginning of the war.

What means that croud on yonder wharff?---What ſhips are thoſe that move along the channel up the river?---Mortifying conſideration! They are a fleet of American veſſels that have been chaſed up the bay by ſome Britiſh cruiſers of ſuperior force. I am diſtreſſed at the apprehenſion of the conſequences of thus owning a Britiſh Sovereign upon the ocean. Hatred and contempt are the only paſſions an American ſhould feel towards an Engliſhman any where. Let us remember that Independence implies more than a name. France is unable to protect the whole of her own extended coaſts---how then can we expect her to protect ours? We muſt have a Navy; or part with our independence. The plan is laid down for obtaining one. Let us only revive public credit by juſtice and punctuality in the payment of public debts, and we ſhall ſoon have the means of providing a Navy. I can have no pleaſure in the name of an American, while I am obliged to ſee the ſtripes of America flying before the flag of Britain. Nothing but hard knocks will humble her pride. Let the ſight of a Britiſh ſubject therefore, whether on land or water, be the ſignal of battle to an American.

There is in communities, as in the human body, a ſtruggle between life and death. We are ſurrounded with difficulties, but the danger is all over; we are diſtreſſed, but no one thinks of ſubmiſſion, or of a diſhonorable peace. When the preſent languor is increaſed a little more it muſt produce a convulſion, and this will produce a remedy for all the evils of which we now complain. Forgive me, ye merchants, if I here pray that Britain may never withdraw her frigates and other cruiſers from our coaſts, till we drive them away with a navy built or purchaſed by ourſelves. Aid from any other quarter will only prove a temporary relief, and will pave the way for a future and perhaps a more fatal cataſtrophe to our trade. I know you cannot be ſilent much longer. Your complaints and ſufferings muſt produce a navy, and a navy muſt produce Freedom---Independence---Commerce---and Peace to America.

Bear with me, ye rulers of the land (for the ſea does not know you) bear with me, while I diſturb you once more with my ſupplications in behalf of a navy. Let the ways and means of building a navy be the ſtanding order of every day. Let it be the firſt and the laſt inſtruction to every committee, to report in favour of eſtabliſhing a navy, and let no man riſe upon the floor of Congreſs, nor ſpeak upon any ſubject, without paying homage before he fits down to this neceſſary bulwark of his country.

July 11, 1782. LEONIDAS.

BOSTON, *July* 1.

The letter of marque ſhip called the Alexander, on her outward-bound paſſage, has taken a letter of marque brig of 14 guns, and about 200 tons burthen, from Liverpool, in England, bound to Newfoundland, and laden with ſalt and dry goods. She is arrived in a ſafe port. Nothing new by her.

A ſmall Shaving-Mill (privateer) of one or two guns, belonging to Salem, has taken two armed ſchooners; one laden with rum, ſugar, &c. the other has lumber on board, and was captured by the enemy. They were both conducted into port by their conqueror.

SPRINGFIELD, *July* 2.

We hear from Sheffield, that on Saturday, the 22d. ult. they had a ſevere ſtorm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, which did conſiderable damage to the grain, broke a great number of windows, &c. The hailſtones were, many of them, as large as a muſket ball; the lightning ſtruck a barn and tore it almoſt to pieces. The next day they had another ſevere thunder ſtorm, when the lightning ſtruck the houſe of Mr. ------ Fairchild, in ſuch a manner as to deſcend in four directions. No perſon was hurt, though a number of people were in the houſe.

We hear from Aſhewalet-Equivalent, in Berkſhire county, that on Sunday, the 23d ult. about 12 o'clock, a violent hurricane pervaded that place, tearing up many trees by the roots, twiſting off others, which were 3 feet over, 6 or 7 feet from the ground. It took a large new two ſtory houſe, 47 feet in length 18 in breadth, the out-ſide nearly finiſhed, and a tan-houſe 42 feet by 22, both belonging to Major Jeremiah Cady, moved the houſe from the foundation, carried the tan-houſe about 20 feet, and daſhed them both to pieces.

Extract of a letter from Claremont, in the State of New-Hampſhire, dated June 24, 1782.

"The amazing horrors of yeſterday afternoon almoſt ſurpaſs belief, and baffle all my powers of deſcription. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the wind about N. W. blew a moſt terrible hurricane; many trees were torn up by the roots, others twiſted off and carried by the violence of the gale to an incredible diſtance, and whole fields of grain were ſwept entirely away.

"It ran in a vein of about half a mile in width, and produced as great a ſcene of deva[illegible] and horror in its courſe, as perhaps was ever exhibited in this part of the world. Every houſe, barn or building of any kind, which ſtood in its range, was raſed to the foundation or racked and torn in a terrible manner. Mr. -------- Spencer's houſe was blown down, the very cells were tore up and twiſted like a withe.---Mr. Spencer caught his little daughter, a child of ten years of age, in his arms, and attempted to make his eſcape with her, when he was buried in the ruins of his houſe, together with his wife, and the child killed in his arms; Mr. Spencer and his wife were dug out of the ruins ſoon after the ſtorm abated, he eſcaped himſelf with very little hurt, his wife was terribly wounded, but it is hoped ſhe will recover."

By a perſon from the State of Vermont we are informed, that on Sunday the 23d inſt. a terrible hurricane began in a place called Pawlet, in which place and Mancheſter it did great damage to the grain, buildings, &c. To the eaſtward of Mancheſter it ſeemed to divide into two veins, one taking a ſouth-eaſt, the other a north-eaſtwardly direction. The ſouth-eaſt vein paſſed through Weathersfield to Claremont, and continued its courſe to Croyden (which was the fartheſt place in its courſe from which our informant had heard) with ſuch violence as to deſtroy the fruits of the earth, tear up and twiſt off trees, and deſtroy buildings of every kind that ſtood within its verge.

The North-Eaſt vein was a moſt terrible ſtorm of hail and rain, attended with an almoſt inceſſant peal of thunder, and flaſhes of lightning in ſuch quick ſucceſſion, that the whole hemiſphere appeared a tremendous glare of fire. The grain in its courſe was almoſt entirely deſtroyed; at Royalſton, the rain and hail fell in ſuch amazing quantities, that the water was knee deep in the houſes, many buildings were undermined and ruined, one houſe was thrown down, and carried a conſiderable diſtance by the flood. Our informant ſays very credible people aſſured him, that ſome of the hail ſtones meaſured ſix inches in length, and were ſuppoſed to weigh near a pound. The ſtorm paſſed to the eaſtward of Royalſton, acroſs Connecticut river, but we have received no account from thoſe parts.

WORCESTER, *July* 4.

We hear from Claremont, on Connecticut river, eleven miles above Number-Four, or Charleſtown, in the State of New-Hampſhire, that on Sunday the 23d ult. in the afternoon, there was a moſt terrible guſt of wind, or hurricane, by which eight conſiderable buildings in that town were demoliſhed; one of them was a large dwelling-houſe, in which was a man, his wife and five children; one of them, a child about ſix years of age, was inſtantly killed by the falling of the timbers; the mother was buried to her waiſt in the ruins of the chimney, but happily eſcaped with life. All the trees, fences, &c. for half a mile in breadth through the town, were broken down, and much damage done to fields of grain, graſs, &c. During this amazing ſtorm of thunder and wind, large quantities of boards, ſhingles, limbs of trees, &c. were floating in the air, and the roaring of the wind ſeemed like the rumbling before an earthquake, or continual thunder. Such an unuſual phænomenon was aſtoniſhing to all who beheld it. The towns adjacent to Claremont, we are told, have ſuffered conſiderably by this tempeſt, which, as we hear, extended more than ſixty miles, in a greater or leſs degree, on Connecticut river, and to a diſtance from it. We hear from ſeveral places of trees being torn up by the roots, roofs of buildings taken off, cattle killed, &c. &c.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 29.

We learn that a privateer ſchooner, belonging to New-York, which accompanied the enemy's fleet into the Eaſtern Sound, is taken by the brave Major Dimick, of Falmouth. The ſchooner had quitted the fleet to cruize in Boſton bay, where ſhe captured two veſſels from the Weſt-Indies, which were retaken by a letter of marque. The privateer afterwards cruized off Nantucket, of which Major Dimick being apprized, he embarked at Falmouth in a whaleboat, with 14 men, and landed at Nantucket, where quitting the whaleboat he re-embarked with his crew in a ſmall wood veſſel, boarded the ſchooner as ſhe lay at anchor off Nantucket Bar, and carried her in a few minutes without loſs, although her crew conſiſted of 29 men. The Captain of the privateer, we hear, is badly wounded.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 28.

The Britiſh fleet from Martha's-Vineyard paſſed this harbour on Friday laſt, bound to New-York. In the ſound they took two fiſhing-boats; and taking what fiſh were in them, they paid for the fiſh in beef, and then releaſed the boats and people.

Laſt Sunday an empty ſloop, bound from New-York to Tortola, was ſent into port by the ſloop Randolph.

Tueſday was ſent into port by the brig Hancock, a re-taken ſchooner from Virginia, bound to Havanna, with a quantity of flour and grain.

ALBANY, *July* 1.

Laſt Wedneſday evening his Excellency the illuſtrious General WASHINGTON, and his Excellency the GOVERNOR of this State, with their ſuites, arrived in this city.----The day following the worſhipful Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, waited on his Excellency the General, and preſented him the following addreſs, together with the freedom of the city in a gold box.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Eſquire, General and Commander in Chief of the American army, &c.*

SIR,

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Albany, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your arrival in this city.

Language is inſufficient to convey our ideas of the high ſenſe we entertain of your abilities and virtues. Your great and diſtinguiſhed ſervices have juſtly entitled you to the praiſe, the love and the thanks of your country, and poſterity will have reaſon to bleſs you.

May victory and glory always attend you in the field. May Heaven prolong your days, and beſtow on you the choiceſt bleſſings in this life, and a crown of glory in the world to come.

In teſtimony of the grateful ſenſe this board entertain of your exalted merits, permit us to preſent your Excellency with the freedom of this city.

Albany, 27th June, 1782.

Whereupon his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

To the worſhipful Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Albany.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR congratulations on my arrival in this city I receive with pleaſure and gratitude.

If, in attempting to diſcharge thoſe duties, which every good citizen owes to his country, I have been ſo fortunate as to merit your approbation, and the good wiſhes and benedictions of the ancient and reſpectable city of Albany, it will contribute not a little to my happineſs.

I accept the freedom of the city with thankfulneſs, and ſhall retain a juſt ſenſe of the honor done me by it.

G. WASHINGTON.

Albany, 27th June, 1782.

When the Corporation went to preſent their Addreſs, they proceeded, in proceſſion, from the city hall. At 6 o'clock, P. M. the bells of all the churches began to ring, and continued their joyful peals until ſun-ſet, when thirteen cannon were diſcharged from the fort and the city illuminated.

Who is more worthy our love and eſteem, than the GUARDIAN *and* SAVIOUR *of his country!*

FISH-KILL, *July* 11.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated July 2, 1782.

"We have been very unexpectedly honored with a viſit from the Commander in Chief---His Excellency Governor Clinton accompanied him. They were received with uncommon marks of joy and congratulation. The Mayor and Corporation preſented a congratulatory addreſs to his Excellency General Waſhington, with the freedom of the city in a gold box. All the principal citizens waited upon the General with the moſt cordial gratulations on his arrival. On Saturday he ſet out to viſit the troops, with the Governor, General Schuyler and many other gentlemen of diſtinction. Brigadier General Ganſevort with forty volunteers eſcorted him to Saratoga, where, after ſurveying the theatre of the glorious campaign of 1777, he reviewed the firſt regiment of New-Hampſhire, and examined the Block-houſes at that place. From thence he went, the next day, to Schenectady; five miles from which he was received by ſixty of the principal inhabitants on horſeback, who attended him into the town amidſt the ring-

ing of bells, firing of cannon, and every other poſſible demonſtration of *felicity*. About one hundred warriors of the Oneidas and Tuſcaroras, compleatly armed and painted for war, met him without the gates. The Magiſtrates, military officers and reſpectable citizens, who had cauſed a public dinner to be provided, ſeemed anxious to give the moſt inconteſtable proofs of their gratitude and ſenſibility for the honor of the viſit. The General viewed the town and fortifications, and returned to Albany the ſame evening. Yeſterday morning he went on board his barge on his way to the army, amidſt the benedictions of the multitude, leaving the citizens of this country ſtrongly impreſſed with the ideas of a *great character*, in which are combined every public and private virtue."

By authentic accounts the enemy are collecting and fortifying at Oſwego, from which place they will undoubtedly ſend parties to harraſs our frontiers. Their ſmall parties have done conſiderable damage already; beſides burning the houſe and mills at the falls, when they carried off about 12 or 15 priſoners. Laſt evening an expreſs arrived from Schoharie, bringing an account that there were about 300 of the enemy there; what the conſequence of this alarm will be, time will ſhew, though we have to expect continual alarms of this nature.

RICHMOND, *July* 6.

The French legion, under the command of General Choiſſy, marched from this city on Thurſday laſt, on their way to the northward.

The French army, under the command of General Rochambeau, marched from Williamſburg this week, in four diviſions, on their way to the northward.

Late European papers mention, that Hyder Ally, after his defeat, had returned on Sir Eyre Coote and fully retaliated his loſs---Major General Monk is numbered among the ſlain.

Thurſday laſt, being the anniverſary of independence, was obſerved with public demonſtrations of joy on that *great event*. The day was announced with a Continental ſalute from both towns---His Excellency the Governor gave an entertainment, to which were invited the officers of ſtate, the gentlemen of the corporation and other principal inhabitants of the city, and ſuch officers of the army as were in town.

We hear one of the flag ſhips below, with 40001. ſterling worth of goods on board, has been ſeized. It will be proper, ſays a correſpondent, narrowly to ſcrutinize this tranſaction. It is not a very uncommon circumſtance for ſeizures to be made by agreement, and by this means large cargoes of Britiſh goods imported among us.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 17.

By a gentleman lately arrived from St. Croix at Baltimore, we are informed, That the States of Holland received Mr. Adams, at the Hague, on the 19th of April laſt, in all form, and on that day, by a Manifeſto, declared America INDEPENDENT;---that no offers from Great-Britain could procure other anſwer, than that they were determined to carry on a vigorous war; and in conſequence, had begun by capturing one 74 gun ſhip and two ſmall armed veſſels, with their convoy of tranſports, having Heſſians on board, all of which they carried into Norway.

For ſeveral days paſt a report has prevailed in this city (ſaid to come from the enemy's lines at New-York) that the Britiſh troops had evacuated Charleſtown, after having ſet fire to that place, and it is ſaid they are gone to the Weſt-Indies; but as no authentic intelligence thereof is yet received, we only give it as the current report.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Pitt, June 15, 1782.

"A party of volunteers, to the amount of 400, under the command of Col. William Crawford, formed a plan of ſurpriſing the upper town of Sanduſky. We marched the 24th of May from the Mingoe Bottom, on the Ohio river, with the utmoſt precaution and ſecrecy through the woods, but were unfortunately diſcovered by ſome ſkulking Indians on croſſing the Muſkingham river. Notwithſtanding our ſmall numbers, we continued our march, and met the enemy on the 4th of June, in the plains of Sanduſky, a few miles from their town, where they had had ſufficient time to collect their own forces, and alarm the adjacent nations. A hot action enſued, which laſted from 4 o'clock, P. M. until ſun-ſet. both parties obſtinately contended for an advantageous piece of ground, from which we drove the enemy, with the loſs of ſeveral ſcalps. We had 5 killed and 19 wounded in this action.

"The firing began with day-break on the 5th, and continued all day. Our party was ſo much incumbered with their wounded, that the whole day was ſpent in their care, in defending our guard, and in preparing for a vigorous attack the ſucceeding night. In the afternoon a large body of mounted rangers and 200 Shawaneſe arrived to their relief. As this ſuccour rendered the enemy ſo vaſtly ſuperior to us, and as all their forces lay in a circuit of about 50 miles, who were hourly pouring in numbers, prudence dictated to us a retreat. This was effected in the morning of the 6th, with ſo much regularity, that none of our wounded were left. The enemy purſued us 20 miles to the end of the plains, and attempted to hinder us from entering the woods. This brought on a hot action for an hour, in which the enemy ſuffered ſo much, that they never afterwards attempted to moleſt us on our march. We had 3 killed and 6 wounded in this action. It is impoſſible for me to aſcertain the loſs of the enemy, which was very conſiderable. Ours amounts, in killed and miſſing, to 30; among the latter is Colonel Crawford."

The Aſſembly of the State of Georgia, as an approbation of the great merit and good conduct of the gallant General Wayne, and in conſideration of the ſignal ſervices, which he has rendered that State, during his command, have generouſly voted, that the ſum of *Four Thouſand Guineas* be appropriated in the purchaſing of an eſtate, for the ſaid General Wayne, in ſuch part or parts of the State, as he ſhall appoint.

On the 2d inſt. in New-York bay, Captains Hyler and Story, with two whale-boats boarded and took the ſchooner Skip Jack, mounting 6 carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, but ſoon after burnt her, finding they could not get her off, it being at noon, in ſight of the guard ſhip, and ſeveral other ſhips of war lying at Sandy-Hook. This ſchooner was tender to the Admiral's ſhip. Hyler brought off the Captain and 9 or 10 hands, the others having eſcaped in their boats on the approach of the whale-boats

Captain Hyler, about the ſame time, took three other ſmall veſſels, which were on the trading ſcheme, one of them being loaded with calves, ſheep, &c. bound from New-Jerſey to New-York.

*** *A City Court* will be held at the Court-houſe in this city, on Monday, the 22d inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,---of which all perſons bound by recognizance to appear thereat, and all city Conſtables are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. All Public Houſe-keepers within the city are alſo notified to apply by petition to this Court for recommendations for Licences for the enſuing year. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1782.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, July 10, 1782.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 27th ult. an Apprentice Lad, named SAMUEL CROCKETT, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a ſtout, likely and well built fellow, with ſtraight dark brown hair; he is very talkative when in company; had on and took with him two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, a brown woollen jacket and a ſtriped ditto, a ſagathy coatee about half worn, a pair of neats leather ſhoes, and pewter buckles in them. Whoever ſecures ſaid lad. ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM INSKEEP. ¶

To be Sold by Edward Bartholomew,

In THIRD-STREET,

A Quantity of SALT HIDES,

Of an excellent QUALITY. ¶

Philadelphia, July 10, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee houſe, on Wedneſday, the 24th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following LOTS, during the natural life of John Vanderin, the younger.

A certain LOT or piece of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and ſouth ſide of Gilbert's-alley, containing in breadth north and ſouth 8 feet, and in length 50 feet, bounded northward by Gilbert's alley, eaſtward by a lot of Jacob Melcher, ſouthward by another lot of ſaid Jacob, and weſtward by Second-ſtreet.

Alſo one other LOT of GROUND, at the diſtance of 50 feet from Second-ſtreet, and 8 feet from the ſouth ſide of Gilbert's-alley, containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 8 feet, and in length 50 feet, bounded eaſtward by ground late of Adam Clampffer, ſouthward by ground of Aquila Jones, weſtward by a lot of Jacob Melcher, northward by another lot of ſaid Jacob.

Alſo another LOT of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, bounded by land of Richard Wiſter, William Henry, Jacob Melcher, and by the Wiſſahicon road, containing two acres and 100 perches.

Alſo one other LOT, ſituate in Kenſington, in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 90 feet, and in length 786 feet; bounded eaſtward by a lot of Jacob Melcher, ſouthward by Queen-ſtreet, weſtward by Hanover-ſtreet lots, and northward by Pine ſtreet; taken in execution by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 20th inſtant, at the Coffee-houſe, at 7 oclock in the evening, the following LOTS, viz.

Two LOTS or pieces of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, from Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, each lot containing in breadth 32 feet 8 inches, and in depth 106 feet, bounded by ground late of Joſeph Fox and others, ſubject to a grount-rent of Sixteen Spaniſh milled ſilver Dollars per annum each lot.

A certain other LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, in the ſaid city (oppoſite to John Cunningham's meſſuage) containing by eſtimation about three quarters of an acre.

Alſo another LOT of GROUND, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in Southwark, cootaining in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 225 feet, bounded by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, and by ground of Richard Dennis and others, and ſubject to a ground-rent of Six Pounds lawful money of Pennſylvania per annum.

Alſo another LOT on the ſouth ſide of Hickory-lane, in the Northern Liberties, containing by eſtimation about four acres and an half (be the ſame more or leſs) bounded by Hickory-lane, and by lands late of Joſhua Maddox and others.

And alſo fourteen other LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in Bath-town, between old Germantown road and Third ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, each lot containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth about feet; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Doctor John Kearſley, the younger, deceaſed, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY, the third day of Auguſt next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-houſe, viz. The one undivided ſeventh part of a certain brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, bounded eaſtward by Third-ſtreet, weſtward by --------, ſouthward by Adam Zantzinger's lot, and northward by Jeremiah Warder's lot.

Alſo one undivided ſeventh part of a frame Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, in the ſaid city, bounded eaſtward by David Deſheler's lot, weſtward by John Bates's lot, northward by a lot belonging to the heirs of Samuel Burge, deceaſed, and ſouthward by Church-Alley.

Alſo the one undivided ſeventh part of a Lot of Ground, bounded weſtward by Third-ſtreet, ſouthward by John Rous's meſſuage and lot, and northward by an Alley leading into Third-ſtreet. the whole ſubject to the right of dower of Jane, the widow of John Curry, deceaſed, and ſubject to

Alſo two brick Meſſuages, built by Samuel Curry, on the laſt deſcribed lot. The whole taken in execution, as the eſtate of ſaid Samuel, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

ALSO to be ſold at ſame time and place, a certain brick MESSUAGE and piece of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the ſouth ſide of the road leading from Germantown to Philadelphia, by land of Jacob Sadler, Thomas Veneble, Martin Rees, and by the ſaid road, containing about 6 acres; taken in execution as the eſtate of Martin Gatter, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has opened his commodious STABLES on Dock-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, lately occupied by Mrs. Bogart, as a Livery-ſtable, for the reception of citizens and travellers horſes: He propoſes to take in horſes by the year, month or day, at as moderate prices as the times will admit. As his ſtables are very convenient for travellers, he will furniſh gentlemen with private lodgings by the week or day, at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Walnut-ſtreet. Thoſe gentlemen that chooſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention and aſſiduity, from their moſt humble Servant,

¶ GEORGE FORSYTH.

Kingſeſs, the 15th of the 7th Month, 1782.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber the third inſtant, A Scotch Servant Lad, named DANIEL M'KINZEY, aged near 20 years, about 5 feet ſix inches high, well ſet, and has dark buſhy hair. Had on when he went away, a pair of old neat leather ſhoes with braſs buckles, homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, and a ſtriped linſey under jacket. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by ¶ PHILIP PRICE.

Lancaſter county, Earl townſhip, June 30, 1782.

RUN AWAY from his bail, a certain DANIEL MORTON, but may change his name, a ſaddler by trade, about twenty-five years old, five feet ſix inches high, a native of New-England (as he uſually called himſelf) and appears to be by his manner of ſpeaking. Had on when he run away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, a pair of blue velvet breeches, and wears a half worn large beaver hat. He is very inſinuating and civil, of a fair complexion, dark ſandy hair, which he wears tied behind. It is ſuppoſed that he is in company with his brother Joſeph, who is alſo a ſaddler, and of a fair complexion, with ſandy hair, dreſſed in blue cloth. Whoever takes up ſaid Daniel and ſecures him in any goal, and will give notice thereof, ſhall have NINE POUNDS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ NICHOLAS YORT.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice; William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; Second Juſtice; John Evans, Eſq; Third Juſtice; and George Bryan, Eſq; Fourth Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 4th day of July, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Goal Delivery at the Court-houſe, in Newtown, for the county of Bucks, on Tueſday, the 30th of July inſtant; NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, Eſcheator, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; alſo all thoſe that will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or ſhall then be in the goal of ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt; and all others whom it may concern are deſired to take notice hereof and govern themſelves accordingly. Dated at Newtown, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1782. ¶ GEORGE WALL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS SAMUEL BLAKER, late of the townſhip of Warwick, in the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, mill-wright, deceaſed, did in truſt commit ſundry Bonds, and writings, for money due unto the ſaid Samuel Blaker, into the care and cuſtody of Joſeph Ellicott, at that time reſiding in Buckingham, in the county aforeſaid, having a promiſe from the ſaid Joſeph Ellicott, that the ſaid writings ſhould be returned to him; the ſaid Samuel Blaker, upon demand; amongſt which writings were a Bond from the ſaid Joſeph Ellicott to the ſaid Samuel Blaker, for £100 with intereſt, at a time long ſince paſt, ſigned, ſealed and duly executed by him, but not paid; and alſo one Judgment Bond from Jacob Myers for £100, and one other Bond from Henry Stover, duly executed, for the payment of £150 together with ſundry other valuable writings: And whereas the ſaid Joſeph Ellicott, ſome time after removed from theſe parts to Maryland, and either carried away the ſaid writings with him or ſecreted them in ſome place, in ſuch manner that the ſaid Samuel Blaker could not get them again, nor any intelligence where they were; and whereas the ſaid Samuel Blaker, in his laſt will and teſtament, did make his wife Catharine Blaker, Executrix, and Andrew M'Micken, Executor, both of the ſame place where the ſaid Samuel Blaker lived; theſe are therefore to forewarn all and every perſon or perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid Bonds, from the ſaid Joſeph Ellicott, or any other perſon or perſons, as he, the ſaid Joſeph Ellicott, hath no right or title to them. † CATHARINE BLAKER, Executrix.

June 28. ANDREW M'MICKEN, Executor.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Samuel Blaker, are deſired to come in and pay, and all perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts.

Kent county, State of Delaware, June 15, 1782.

WHEREAS ANN BURCHINAL, wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from her ſaid huſband, without any lawful reaſon, and taken with her ſundry articles of his houſhold furniture; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from dealing with her on his account, as he will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date; alſo all perſons are forewarned from buying or aſſiſting to conceal any ſuch goods, as ſhe has now taken or may hereafter take, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs in ſuch caſe, by

† JEREMIAH LUTHER BURCHINAL.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Moyamenſing, on the 5th inſtant, A dark bay HORSE, with a ſnip on his noſe, about nine or ten years old, about 14 hands high, no white about him except a ſadole mark. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, below the New Market, at the ſign of Hit or Miſs.

¶ ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1782.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large and well accuſtomed INN, in Cheſter, occupied for a number of years paſt by Valentine Weaver; there is a good garden and five acres of highly improved paſture to accommodate the premiſes. Poſſeſſion may be had in two weeks from this date. For terms, enquire of Mr. EDWARD VERNON, in Cheſter, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

June 10, 1782. ¶ DAVID JACKSON.

New-Caſtle, July 5, 1782.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 24th day of June laſt, the two following Negroe Men, to wit, HARRY, aged about 43 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; DICK, aged about 34 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; both confeſs themſelves to be the property of William Luckey, of Montgomery county, and State of Maryland, who is requeſted to come, pay charges and take them away within three weeks from the above date, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged according to law, by

¶ THOMAS CLARK, Goaler.

WAS STOLEN, on the night of the 3d inſtant July, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, two STILLS with WORMS and HEADS. In purſuing and overtaking the thief, with one of the ſtills, a likely bay MARE was ſecured, ſomewhat blooded, no brand nor earmark, 4 years old, about 14 hands and an inch high, and ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ PHILIP DOUGHERTY.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of June laſt, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, branded V H on the near buttock, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

† JAMES SHOEMAKER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Kingſeſſing townſhip, on the 4th of June laſt, two COWS, one of them is a brindle with ſome white under her belly, the other a black and white pied cow (one of which has ſince calved.) The owner or owners are requeſted to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

July 12, 1782. ¶ JAMES BARTRAM.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th ult. a yoke of OXEN, about four or five years old. The owner of them is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

July 9, 1782. ¶ ARTHUR M'FARLAND.

JAMES BALLENTINE, *Poſt-rider*,

HEREBY gives NOTICE to his Employers, that the Year, for which he engaged to ride, will expire the 11th of July next; and as many of his Subſcribers have neglected to fulfil their Engagements, by with holding their Subſcriptions, contrary to Agreement; he therefore requeſts ſuch as are in Arrears, to leave the Money at the Stages where their Papers are left, to enable him to diſcharge his Contract with the Printers, otherwiſe he muſt be under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of calling on them in another Manner. June 19, 1782.

Where situated and owners names.	Acres.	2d & 3d State Tax State Mo. £. s. d.	1st 8 Mo. Tax State Money. £. s. d.	2d 8 Mo. Tax State Money. £. s. d.	Effective Supplies for the Year 1781, in State Mo. £. s. d.	Hard Mo. £. s. d.	1st recruit Tax State Money. £. s. d.	2d recruit Tax Hard Money. £. s. d.	Additional Tax in State Mo. £. s. d.
Thomas Craig	360	13	1 18 6	1 18 6	1 4	1 4	2 6 8	2 6 8	1 16
Benjamin Thomkins	500	9	1 1 9	1 1 9	1 13 4	1 13 4	3 6 8	3 6 8	2 10
Matthias Bush	150				6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
John George Buhn	250	11	2 3 9	2 3 9	16 8	16 8	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 5
Nathaniel Seidle	280	12	2 7	2 7	18 8	18 8	1 17 4	1 17 4	1 8
Andrew Deemer	100	4	16 6	16 6	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
LOWER and UPPER SMITHFIELD Townships.									
William Allen, deceased	400	8	2 4	2 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 13 4	2 13 4	2
Lewis Gordon, deceased	200	4	18 6	18 6	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
William Logan	300	8	1 4 6	1 4 6	1	1	2	2	1 10
John Okely	170			15	11 4	11 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	17
Simon Heller	75	2	6	6	5	5	10	10	7 6
Charles Moore	150			13	10	10	1	1	15
Abraham Van Campen	100	2 6	9	9	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
John Seely	200	5 3	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
Paul Kerber	300			1 16	1	1	2	2	1 10
Joseph Morris	280	8		1 12	18 8	18 8	1 17 4	1 17 4	1 8
Ditto Ditto	1500	1 10		5 18	5 18 8	5 18 8	10	10	7 10
Benajah Munday	50	2	5 9	5 9	3 4	3 4		6 8	5
James Hays	300	8	1 2 6	1 2 6	1	1	2	2	1 10
Richard Backhouse	50	1 6	5	5	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	5
Daniel Broadhead, jun.	100	8	1 4	1 4	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
William Smith and Co.	1340				4 9 4	4 9 4	8 18 8	8 18 8	6 14
Christopher Baker, Executor of Martin Krider	350				1 1	1 1	2 2	2 2	1 16 6
Jacob Shalus in two tracts	520	1 6	4 4	4 4	1 14 8	1 14 8	3 9 4	3 9 4	2 12
John Pinkerton	300			2 8	1	1	2	2	1 10
Thomas Shields	300	16		2 8	1	1	2	2	1 10
David Deshler	350	18 6	2 16	2 16	1 3 4	1 3 4	2 6 8	2 6 8	1 15
John Bayard	200	11	1 12	1 12	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
Owen Biddle	500	1 6	4	4	1 13 4	1 13 4	3 6 8	3 6 8	2 10
Abraham Lukens	140	7 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	9 4	9 4	18 8	18 8	14
George Henry	400	8	1 5 9	1 5 9	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 13 4	2 13 4	2
Jacob Shreiner	150			1 4	10	10	1	1	15
Philip Bœhm	150			1 4	10	10	1	1	15
Edward Evans	1000				3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4	6 13 4	5
Samuel Meredith	5870			46 19 6	19 11 4	19 11 4	39 2 8	39 2 8	29 7
Samuel Powel	3266				10 17 8	10 17 8	21 15 4	21 15 4	16 6 6
Robt. Morris to several tracts	4442				14 16	14 16	29 12	29 12	21 16 9
James Wilson in several tracts	10073				22 11 4	22 11 4	55 2 8	55 2 8	50 7 3
John Barron	333	16	2 13 6	2 13 6	1 2 2	1 2 2	2 4 4	2 4 4	1 13 3
Levi Hollingsworth	1000	2 15	8	8	3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4	6 13 4	5
William Bingham	270			2 3 6	18	18	1 16	1 16	1 7
Adolp Gillman	301		8 14	8 14	1	1	2	2	1 10
Martin Gillman	301		8 14	8 14	1	1	2	2	1 10
Jacob Ritter	48	16	2 8	2 8	8	8	16	16	12
Thomas Bashall	300	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1 10
Richard Rundles	300	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1 10
Thomas Beans	112	14	2 2	2 2	7	7	14	14	10 6
Michael Hillegas	100	13 4	2	2	6 8	6 8	17 4	17 4	10
Robert Strettle Jones	1000	6 13 4	20	20	3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4	6 13 4	5
Lewis Kreider	300	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1 10
Edward Millner	1237	8	24	24	4	4	8	8	6
Peter Hay	250	1 13 4	5	5	16 8	16 8	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 5
Matthias Irvine	230	1 10 8	4 12	4 12	15 4	15 4	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 3

Prison: *Provided always*, That the sum of money so to be raised does not exceed Pounds, current money of this State.

Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no action or suit, now commenced or depending in the county of *Westmoreland*, against any person living within the bounds of the said county of or elsewhere, shall be stayed or discontinued; but that the same actions, already commenced or depending, may be prosecuted, and judgment thereupon rendered, as if this act had not been made. And that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of *Westmoreland* to issue any judicial process, to be directed to the Sheriff of *Westmortland* county, for carrying on and obtaining the effect of their suits: Which Sheriff shall and is hereby obliged to yield obedience in executing the said writs, and make due return thereof before the Justices of the said Court for the said county of *Westmoreland*, as if the parties were living and residing within the same.

SECT. 10. *And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That of the county aforesaid, be, and hereby is appointed Collector of the excise of the said county, who is hereby authorised and impowered, by himself or his sufficient Deputy, duly constituted, and for whom he shall be accountable, to demand, collect, receive and recover the excise, appointed to be paid by any act or acts of Assembly of this State, and also the arrearages thereof, of and from all and every person and persons within the said county retailing or vending any of the liquors by the said acts liable to pay the same; and also to recover and receive all and every the duties, fines and forfeitures, laid or imposed, or that shall happen to arise or become due, for any thing done contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said acts.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Collector of excise for the county of aforesaid, the better to enable him to recover the arrearages of excise now due, or which shall become due before the publication of this act, shall apply to the Collector of excise for the county of *Westmoreland* for a list, which he is hereby enjoined and required to deliver, containing the names of each and every person in arrears for excise within the said county of and how much from each of them.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Collector of the county of aforesaid, before he enters on the execution of his said office, is hereby required to give bond, with two sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of this State for the time being, in the sum of Pounds, lawful money of this State, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and paying all such sums of money as he shall from time to time receive by virtue of this act. And further, the Collector of the said county of shall in all things govern himself and be subject to the same regulations, restrictions, fines and forfeitures, and shall observe like rules, orders and directions, as the Collectors of the other counties aforesaid, by the laws of this State, are liable to. And the said Collector, for the discharge of the duty of his office within the said county of shall have and receive like fees, perquisites and rewards for his services, as other the Collectors aforesaid are entitled unto for their services enjoined by this act.

SECT. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That until a Sheriff and Coroner shall be chosen in the county of in pursuance of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff and Coroner of *Westmoreland* county to officiate and act in the discharge of their respective duties, as fully and as amply as they may or can do in the county of *Westmoreland*.

SECT. 14. And to the end that the boundaries of the said counties of *Westmoreland* and may be the better ascertained and known, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Trustees named in this act, or a majority of them, and they are hereby required and firmly enjoined, within the space of months next after the publication of this act, to assemble themselves together, and, with the assistance of one or more Surveyors by them provided, to run, mark out and distinguish the boundary line between the aforesaid counties of *Westmoreland* and which are not already marked, or bounded by the rivers *Monongahela* and *Youghiogania*, and *Mason* and *Dixon*'s line, as described in this act: And the charges to arise for the doing thereof shall be defrayed equally by the inhabitants of the said counties of *Westmoreland* and as far as they may interfere with each other, and for that end levied and raised by the said inhabitants, in such manner as other public money, for the use of the said counties, by law ought to be raised and levied.

SECT. 15. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before any Sheriff, hereafter to be appointed and commissioned for the said county of shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall become bound in obligation, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the President of this State for the time being, in the sum of and with like conditions as is directed with respect to the Sheriffs of the other counties within this State; which said obligation shall be taken in the name of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*, and entered upon record in the office for recording of Deeds in the said county of and shall be in trust, to and for the use and benefit of the person or persons who shall be injured by any breach, neglect or omission of duty in such Sheriffs, and may be proceeded upon in the same manner as is directed in respect to other Sheriffs bonds in and by the law of this Commonwealth now in force; and that the Treasurer hereafter to be appointed for the said county, for receiving the State taxes, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, shall give bond and security in the like manner as other county Treasurers are by law directed to give security, in the sum of ; and that the Treasurer for said county, for recovering the county levies, shall in the like manner give security in the sum of Pounds.

Chester, July 8, 1782.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Nathaniel Vernon, in Nether Providence township, Chester county, a certain messuage, plantation, tenement, tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 150 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of Jonathan Vernon and others; late the property of Nathaniel Vernon; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, on the premises, a plantation or tract of land, situate in Thornbury township, containing 65 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Peirce and others; late the property of Israel Pyle; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, July 8, 1782. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold, on Thursday, the 1st of August next, at the late dwelling-house of John Brinton, in Pennsbury township, one messuage, plantation, tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 195 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of ------- Temple and others; late the property of John Brinton; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, July 8, 1782. ‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, July 8, 1782.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold, on Friday, the 2d of August, on the premises, a messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Oxford township, Chester county, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; late the property of Dennis Rodden; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

TO BE LETT,

TWO or THREE furnished ROOMS, with one small one fronting the Street; in a pleasant and healthy Part of the City. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WAS committed to my custody the 29th of May last, a certain Negroe Man, who calls himself DICK, says he belongs to one Herns, of West-Jersey, who bought him in Maryland; he is a strong made fellow, very black, about 26 years of age, almost naked for want of cloaths. The owner of said Negroe is desired to come in four weeks from this date, pay costs and take him away, or he will be sold for to defray his expences, by ‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to such as have any demands against the estate of THOMAS EVANS, Hatter, late of Concord, deceased, that they bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement; and all those that are indebted to said estate, are requested to pay the same to us the subscribers within three months from this date. It is hoped none will subject us to the inconveniency of calling on them in a more disagreeable way, as there is an absolute necessity of a speedy settlement of said estate. MARY EVANS,)
June 25, 1782. ¶ HUGH LLOYD.) Administrat.

Baskenridge, Somerset county, State of New-Jersey, July 6.

ALL persons indebted, either by bond, note or book account, to the *estate of* JOHN MORTON, *late of the city of New-York*, merchant, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, to make them known to the subscribers.

¶ MARIA S. MORTON,)
tbctf JACOB MORTON) acting Executors.

Lower Merion, June 15, 1782.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber a few days ago, A black and white COW, with a half crop in the off ear. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. ¶ JOHN RIGHTER.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, near Puff's Church, on the 5th day of June last, A bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white, no brand, supposed to be ten or eleven years old. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take him away from me, the subscriber,

July 6, 1782. ¶ JAMES HOGNES.

TO BE LETT,

A SUMMER SEAT, about three Miles from Town, on the Frankford road, viz. four Rooms and a Kitchen, at Joseph Rhoads's Place. Enquire of the Widow FLICK, at said Place. ¶

JERUSALEM,

Or a REPRESENTATION of that famous CITY,

WHICH was exhibited in this city 14 years ago, is now to be seen at the house of MICHAEL CRAFT, near the sign of the Blue Ball, in Second-street, Campingtown, above the Barracks, every afternoon, from four o'clock till nine at night. It represents Jerusalem, the Temple of Solomon, and his royal Throne, all the noted Mountains, Houses and Towers in and near said city; likewise the Sufferings of our Saviour from the Garden of Gethsemene to the Mount of Golgotha. It is a curious piece of statuary, all made and carved of wood, according to the history of Josephus. This curious work has been shut up many years for want of room, and is now to be seen by grown persons for a Quarter of a Dollar, and children at half price. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARTIN NOLL, late of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are desired likewise to bring in their accounts, well attested, for settlement.

ELIZABETH NOLL, Administratrix,
June 26. ¶ GEORGE FOREPAUGH, Administrator.

Little Britain, Lancaster County, June 6, 1782.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of William Leech, on the night of the 8th inst. June, a bay MARE, five years old, about 14 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark, both hind feet white, has a lump on her back under the hind part of the saddle. Also two HORSES, one black, about 7 or 8 years old, scarcely 14 hands high, canters well, and has a small lump on his back; the other a sorrel, five years old, thin made, with a star in his face. Whoever takes up and secures said creatures, so as the owners may have them again, shall have Five Pounds reward for horses and thief, if stolen, or Three Pounds if strayed, and in proportion for either of them, paid by ROBERT BELL, or COLLIN CERRELL. ¶

Greenwich, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, June 12.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, on the 14th of May last, from the armed boat Gibraltar, in the service of the State of New-Jersey, a certain GEORGE MURPHY, says he is an Englishman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, short dark brown or black hair, has lost the middle finger on the right hand, is a very talkative fellow, fond of strong drink, and much given to stealing. Had on when he went off, a half worn blue coat, a white flannel vest, new wool hat, white woollen trowsers, new shoes with plated buckles in them. Whoever takes up said deserter and confines him in any goal, and gives notice to the subscriber so that he may be had, shall receive the above reward, and if brought back, reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES ALLEN, Captain.

N. B. He is supposed to be either lurking about Philadelphia or gone toward Lancaster. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶

WHEREAS a certain Samuel M'Cosk of York county, in the State of Pennsylvania, obtained a bond of me the subscriber, of St. George's hundred, in the county of New-Castle, on Delaware, for the quantity of 266 bushels and two-thirds of a bushel of clean merchantable wheat, to be paid on the 26th day of December, in the year 1781, and as I have been informed, has since signed the said bond to a certain John Vance, said Vance being informed that the aforesaid bond is settled agreeable to contract, may return the same; and to prevent farther frauds, I do certify that I have paid up the full consideration of said bond, and have a full and sufficient discharge against the same; therefore I forewarn all persons not to take any assignment on said bond, as I shall not pay again, unless compelled by law.

June 10, 1782. ¶ JAMES HAUGHEY.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, A Negroe Man, named GEORGE, he is a slim made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 38 years old, is black, and has small legs; he is talkative, sprightly, and very artful: He took with him a variety of clothes, a green cloth coat, a red waistcoat, two homespun ditto (milled cloth, dyed) two new country linen shirts, two hats, one covered with squirrel skin, the other has a button and loop, and a band of silver fringe; he wears a silver broach in his shirt bosom, has several white linen shirts, stocks, and a variety of other clothes; he crossed from Port-Penn to Jersey in the character of a freeman, and calls himself William Harris. Whoever apprehends said fellow and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ PEREGRINE WARD.

Cæcil county, Maryland, May 30, 1782.

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